NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1875.—TRIPLE SHEET.

Andrew W. Mason, \$1,800; Elet Pierce, \$5,901.

Old residents of the neighborhood say that the whole

damage done in these cases could not have exceeded

\$10,000, and they declare that four-fifths of this

far as to insist that the property was so much bene-

rightfully owed the claimants nothing. Among all

opinion-that this award was a swindle. The ap-

Greene, and J. Gay. It must be said, however, on

SENATOR WOOD'S SUCCESS AS A CLAIM AGENT.

the period of his most active practice, which is cov-

of the whole amount of claims awarded. Of this pro-

and Richard Sanger-testified in the canal investiga-

tion of 1866 that they paid Mr. Wood half of the

titioners, has generally preferred in person, when

from the decisions of his associates.

CANAL CLAIM FRAUDS. THE HON. D. P. WOOD AS A CANAL CLAIM

LAWYER. FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS COL-LECTED-MANY OF THE CLAIMS CHARGED TO BE | Wasson was the only appraiser who made a personal FRAUDULENT-CLAIMS AND CLAIMANTS-THE ONEIDA RIVER IMPROVEMENT CLAIMS-AMPLE

ROOM FOR INVESTIGATION. SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 10 .- To frauds in canal contracts public attention has been universally directed; of frauds in canal claims there has been little said. But while the contracts are larger than the claims they are outdone by the latter in their proportions of fraud. There is generally some work to show for a contract, no matter how high a price has been paid for it or bow palpably fraudulent the agreement may have been; but a canal claim may not only be swollen to two, three, five, or ten times the amount of damage done, but awards have often been made on manufactured claims, where, if any obligation had been created, the individual was indebted to the The story of the means by which claims have been invented by men who make it a business to travel about and drum them up; how atterneys for the State and attorneys for the claimant have been in collusion with each other and with the Appraisers; how rightful claimants who did not seek the proper channel were kept from their dues, while defrauding claimants received prompt and generous awards, would be, if all the facts could be made known, the most disgraceful chapter in the history of the canals of the State of New-York. There has been a Canal Claim Ring as well as a Canal Contract Ring, and its members have gone too

The Board of Canal Appraisers was created by statute and is so far without recognition in the Constitution. The necessity for its creation grew out of the enlargement of the Eric Canal, when claims multiplied and grew. The land originally acquired for the construction of the canal was taken by the State by the right of eminent domain, but the country being new, the land was of little value, and a large proportion of it was given outright. The claims from the opening of the canal until the enlargement were small, and were settled by the Canal Commissioners. When the enlargement took place, however, the adjoining land, which was necessarily used, had greatly increased in value, and award was desired. Such was the origin of a commission which has been often so widely diverted from its original purpose as to become a mere ma-

long unwhipped of justice.

Fraudulent canal claims are by no means a new thing. They have been coeval with the appraisers. But in 1870 a grand claim revival took place. Mr. Patrick, a Democratic member of the Assembly from Chemung, introduced a bill which contained the following innocent provision:

The claimants shall file their claims in the office of the Canal Appraisers within two years from the time sold damages shall have accrued but claims for damages which shall have accrued none than one year prior to the passage of this act, shall be filed within one year from the date kereof.

The second clause of this was more important than the first, for it removed absolutely the outlawry resting upon old claims, and permitted anything and everything in the shape of a claim against the State to be filed, provided it made its appearance within a year. Under this act claims were filed that were thirty and forty years old-there is still one undisposed of that dates back to 1835—and the sum total of those warmed into life by this bill was many millions of dollars. The immediate effect of the bill was seen in the increase of the awards by the Appraisers to \$449,000 in 1872, and \$455,000 in 1873. It may be somewhat gratifying to know, by the way, that Mr. Patrick subsequently went to the

THE METHODS OF CANAL CLAIM LAWYERS.

The methods of the dishonest canal claim lawyers are simple enough. They have emissaries who scour the country for a leak in the canal, or a few feet of overflow, persuade the owner of the property of the importance of the injury done him, if he needs persuasion, and draft his claim, generally attempting to induce him to give to their principal an absolute money. In cases where there is a meritorious claim the figure will often be swollen far beyond its legitimate proportions. The men who are understood to have largely performed this office for Senator D. P. Wood. the most successful of the canal claims lawyers, are Nathaniel Devo and Oney Sayles, whose names figure also on the books of the Canal Appraisers in various useful capacities, sometimes as witnesses, sometimes as attorneys, and sometimes as claimants. The extravagance of many awards leaves no room for any inference but that the appraisers and the claim lawyers have been in collusion, and the manner in which the interests of the State have been disregarded renders it evident that the Canal Claim Ring has often included in addition the attorney for the State. The political prominence of Senator Wood, who may be taken as the highest exponent of the Canal Claim lawyers, might lead one to suppose that the influences exercised upon the Board of Appraisers were of a political nature, but it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that they have been of a grosser kind. Such is the universal judgment of public opinion here. But while the history of this Board is a long story of fraud, it should be remembered that there are some, perhaps many, individual exceptions to this rule, and above all that the present Board, consisting of Vivns W. Smith, Thad, C. Davis, and Charles G. Myers, has preserved an unsullied reputation.

EPECIMEN FRAUDULENT CLAIMS. Probably no better specimen of a fraudulent canal claim could be given than that of Peter Voorhees of Onendage County, the history of which ought to interest tax-payers. Between the years 1854 and 1857, a part of the farm of the claimant, who lived at Jack's Reefs, on the Seneca River, in Onondaga County, was temporarily appropriated for the work of draining the Cayuga marshes. He claimed that rock and shale were deposited on the farm, the teams and laborers temporarily occupied other portions of it, that some fences were broken down, and that there were other minor items of damage. Eleven years went by before there was apparently any step taken toward claiming damages. In 1868 a bill was passed allowing the claim to be heard by the Canal Appraisers, and Feb. 2, 1869, Voorhees filed his claim for \$1,200, solely for appropriation of the land. When William Wasson and Beman Brockway, the two Canal Appraisers who awarded the Black River claims, which have been fully exposed in THE TRIB-UNE, met to try the claim, on the 17th of September, 1869. Voorhees presented an amended claim which increased the damages to the amazing figure of \$8,947 91. As a specimen of an expanded claim this is worth printing.

Yo 6.8877 acres of land at Jack's Reefs, Onendaga County, \$400 per acre. \$2,755 08 For interest on above 15 years 2,892 83 bamages to crops 4 years, during progress of work 1,800 00 Damage done by fire 1,500 00	ing half equally had received in amount paid by he had obtained original damage
Section	whether the remai or not. This claim Wood that he shou if he were called to said, "Well, I have
\$3,165 00 Interest, 15 years	did not call him.  SENATOR  The books of the

The character of this claim is easily disclosed. Feader of The Weekly Thibune will admit, knows about land as well as its products, the name of fender, new Judge, Folger

was not worth more than \$60 or \$70 an So that for the temporary appropriation of the land this claimant was awarded five times the whole value. Nor was this all. Mr. examination of the property, and the award was made without giving the Canal Commissioner due notice of the increase of the amount of the claim. No rails, fences, or timbers were destroyed or appropriated, and Voorhees was the only witness heard on the examination. Attorney-General Francis C.

swore on the trial that the land in question

Barlow brought suit, which is now pending on appeal, to have the claim vacated, charging Voorhees and Appraisers Wasson and Brockway with collusion the fraudulent character of the claim, that lack will be supplied when it is understood that on the 2d of July, 1873, Mr. Wasson made his appearance as the owner of the draft for the amount of the award, which had been signed by Commissioner William W. Wright only the second day, Dec. 30, 1872, before his retirement from office, although the award had been made more than three years before. The Auditor refuses to pay this draft, and Mr. Wasson, who ceased to be an appraiser only to enter openly into practice as a canal claim lawyer, is still a claimant

Another good instance of the devices of the Canal Claim Ring is to be found in the Salt Block cases at Syracuse, which were carried through to a successful and profitable conclusion by Senator Wood. These claims were those of owners of salt yards, in which the term "salt block" is used to designate a square of salt vats, just as the latter word is applied to a square of houses in a city. The claims were for leakage and soakage caused by raising the banks of the Oswego Canal so as to make it seven feet instead of four feet in depth. This plan was adopted because it was found less practicable to dig out the canal, and thus the level of the water was raised above that of the surrounding soil, and the salt yards were overflowed. This required the ground beneath the salt vats to be filled in and the vats themselves to be raised. A single bunch of these cases, which were all outlawed, but were revived by Mr. Patrick's bill and carried through by Mr. Wood, amounted, in the claims, to about \$34,000; on the awards the appraisers increased each one of them, with a single unimportant fexception, nearly 50 per cent on the average, so that the claims were increased to some more methodical and trustworthy mode of \$48,000. Some of these cases were the following: Alonzo Cupper, awarded \$7,414 48; Martin Cooney, \$8,418 75; Thomas Cullwin, \$2,258 72; J. O. S. Lynch, \$6,984 70, and \$2,210 68; Rhoda includes Mara, \$4,126; same and J. O. S. Lynch, \$4,634 96; praisals:

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D. P. Wood's probable share, \$77,726 14.

TARTHE HISTORY OF A CLAIM. It would be easy to ascertain and report the true were not that both client and attorney have divided the fruits of their venture, and have equal reasons for maintaining a discreet silence. The claimant has made outh to the justice of his claim, and confesses himself guilty of perjury if he admits the falsity of his pretensions. The attorney will never betray himself, and thus each holds the other. This much can, however, be usually extracted from these people: First, and evidently most deeply impressed upon their memories, that they gave Senator Wood half the award; second, that they considered the half which they received ample compensation for the damage incurred. The inference is that such claims were at least doubled, so as to provide for both attorney and client. One of these claimants, however, was found who was willing to give an outline of the history of his case, and tell frankly what its true character was. He said that he was the owner of a salt block which was damaged by overflow, he thought, nearly \$1,000. He delayed putting in his claim partly because he found the change had been in one respect a convenience to him, giving him a place under his salt vats to deposit his coal ashes. One of Mr. Wood's assistants endeavored to induce him to put in a claim for \$4,600. (The figures used are imaginary, but their proportions are strictly preserved.) He refused, saying in his blant way that if he was going to swear to a lie, he didn't propose Wood half the money he got for it." project fell through, and the salt block was sold some time after the two purchasers agreeing to divide with the former owner the net proceeds of the claim which they had decided to push. The claim of \$4,600 was successfully revived. Senator Wood took one-half, and the claimants divided the remaining half equally; and when the original owner \$2,755 08 ing half equally, 2,892 83 had received in this way one-sixth of the amount paid by the State for the damage, he had obtained almost the whole amount of the original damage! Casuists can best determine whether the remaining five-sixths was honest money or not. This claimant also says that he warned Mr Wood that he should swear to only \$1,000 damage if he were called to the stand; that Mr. Wood then said, "Well, I have better witnesses than that," and

SENATOR WOOD'S OTHER EARNINGS. The books of the Canal Commissioner at Lockport were also examined with reference to the question damages for temporary appropriation of the land whether it had been the habit of legislators to carry on a practice of this kind before a commission of the

appears several times, but the claims are fer such triffing amounts, in all about character of many of these and similar claims, if it \$1,000, as to preclude the idea that they were urged for the sake of the remuneration involved. The books of the Eastern Division are not accessible, inasmuch as ex-Commissioner Alexander Barkley, following the example of former Commissioners, has carried them off. Senator Wood's name, it should be said, is not brought out in this way to make a personal attack upon him, but simply because so far as the records of the Canal Department show, he has, as legislator, fairly monopolized this business, and no one in or out of politics has competed with him in the number and size of his claims. He therefore stands out in bold relief. In the belief that a full statement of the claims collected by Senator Wood during the period covered by the former table might be of use in the investigations, and might lead to the discovery of fraud, the table which follows has been prepared with great care and labor from the voluminous records of the Canal Appraisers' office at Albany. This may not, however, be complete, inasmuch as it is said to have been Mr. Wood's occasional device of late years to file the papers in the name of another lawyer and then appear at the argument. This table makes a good showing for a lawyer who has never had any considerable practice in other walks of his

S	profession:				2271751
Į	Claimant.	Date of Award.	Canal.		Tours.
ı	D Hall	Ang. 3, 1859	Oswego	\$850 00.	Syracuse.
١	C Vanghan	Aug. 4, 1859	Oswego	550 00.	Syracuse.
8	Hall & tilens	on. Aug. 3, 1859.	Oswego	1.200 00.	Syracuse.
9	T. Wales	Aug. 4, 1859	OEWECO	150 00.	.Sугасияе.
1	D D Dornos	Sept 1 1850	Erle Enjarg.	8,043 35.	. Royalton.
1	To Warrier	Feb. 1, 1860	Erre Bularg.	2,406 38.	Middlep't
	D Tinguision	Dave. 361, 18699	Erie Eniara.		Royalton.
1	C Thorangon	April 3, 1860.	Erie Eniariz	6,520 00.	Geddes.
ï	42 Turkin	Dec. 31, 1859.	Eric Enlarg.	192 00.	Royalton.
И	T) Kenedy	Dec. 31, 1859	Eric Enlarg.	192 00.	Royalten.
	I G Burnar	An'I 10.1860	Oswego	312 75.	Syracuss.
	B. B. Blodge	tt.Ap710.1860	Oswego	55 00.	Gra Pat
	Fred'k Myer	a. Ap'l 13.1880	OSWEED	30 00.	Gra Pat.
	P. Johnson	Dec. 31, 1859	Erle Enlarg	128 00.	Royalton.
	P Mever cor	s. April 2, 1860	Erie Enlarg	2,560 00.	Ro hester
	Isaac West	Dec. 1, 1860	Erie Enlarg	2,500 00.	Lenox.
	B. Ackley & o	rsOct. 1, 1861	Erie Enlarg	900 00.	Pittsford.
8	L. Hunt	Oct. 1, 1861	Erie Enlarg	300.00.	Ro hester
1	E. N. Parson	s.Oct. 1. 1861	Erie Enlarg	850.00.	Ro bester
	A. Slocum	Oct. 1, 1861	Erie kniarg	135 00.	.Ro'hester
	M. Budlong.	Oct. 1, 1861	Erie Enlarg	700 00.	.Ro'hester
	CHATV	V.			AND DESCRIPTION OF
	Dickinson.	Oct. 1. 1861	Erie Enlarg.	375 00	Fairport.
	A. Hunt & or	s.Oct. 1. 1861	Erie Enlarg.	624 00.	Ro hester
	R. Kelsev	. Dec. 20, 1861	Erie Enlarg.	800 00.	Royalton.
	H. Pierce.	Dec. 20, 1661.	Erie Enlarg.	1,300 00.	Royalton.
	H. A. Bott	Dec. 20, 1861	Eric Enlarg.	1,200 90.	Royalton.
	H. D. Spaul			1000	
	ding	Dec. 20.1861	Erie Enlarg.	583 00.	Royalton.
	Jas Sleeper	. Bec. 20, 1861	Eric Enlarg.	1,038 00.	Royalton.
	A & Delane	Dec. 20, 1861	Erie Enlarg.	960 00.	Royalton.
	W Van Hors	Dec. 20, 1861	Eric Enlarg.	478.00.	.Reyalton.
	W W Baker	Dec. 20, 1861.	Eric Enlarg.	1,100 00.	Royalton.
	T. Conolly	.Dec, 31, 1861	Oswego	450 00.	Syracuse.
	A P Stedinas	1			Marian and American
	and others	Dec 21 1881	Oswego		.Syracuse.
	J. Vonner	Sep.30, 1882	O. R. I	1,152 00.	Clay
	1 62 H Recelle	I Not 311, 1256 1	OSWERO E.B.,		
	L. Goodwell.	Dec.31, 1861	Oswego En.,	254 82	Salling.
	M. Van Vi	cte		-	CONT. ON LUCY.
	& other.	Dec.31, 1861.	Oswego	645 00	Salina
	G. S. Loomie	A	Contract of the Contract of th		
	101/0		Erio Enlarg.	900 00	. Fay ville.

award was a clear steal, some of them even going so fited by the change in the canal that the State with whom I have talked I have heard only one praisers were Messrs. Samuel North, George C. behalf of Mr. Greene, that he very often dissented Senator Wood, who is Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and one of the Republican leaders of that body, is the monumental claim lawyer, as the tables printed below will show. During ered in these tables, he has collected nearly one-seventh portion there is no reason to doubt that he received personally one-half. That is known to be his usual charge. A number of claimants have told me that that was his fee, and many of them complain that Senator Wood first divides the claim equally, and then deducts a round sum for his expenses from the share of the claimant. The first of these statements is confirmed not only by the fact that Senator Wood has made known to business men of this city his terms for collecting claims, but that several claimants-John O. S. Lynch, Gerrit Doyle, P. S. Avery, Jas. Griffen, Amos L. Mason, Wm. Beer, Patrick Ford, amount of their claims, and that a contract was put in writing to that effect. It is hardly likely, of course, that all this great sum remained in Mr. Wood's pocket. Doubtless there were services to be paid for that necessarily diminished his proportion, except in cases where he required the claimant to bear the expenses. It is easy to see that this system makes the earnings of the lawyer directly dependent upon the ratio in which he swells the claim, and so opens a wide door to fraud and collusion. Senator Wood, whose name is given this prominent mention merely because he has been by far the most influential and successful of these pracclaimants were willing, to draw the money, thus being able to control its disposition. This is a list compiled from the books of the Canal Commissioner for the Middle Division in this city, showing the amounts paid to Mr. Wood during the period specified, which includes some very extravagant years of canal ap-

LD.Summer Sept. 20, 1869.0. n. 1mp.

My of Syracuse. Mar. 21, 1872 Erie. 3,788 18. Syracuse
Sharron SEat May 28, 1872 Loswego. 2,224 83. Syracuse
1, Travers. May 28, 1872 Erie. 227 83. Syracuse
E. Thompson Dec. 26, 1872 Erie. 4,513 63. Dewitt 

such claims as these that would be more easy of solution to a committee that can summon persons and papers than to a correspondent, for reasons already stated. Beside the fact that all persons implicated in such claims as are fraudulent have the best reasons for silence, claimants have often died or removed, or the authentic details of cases have passed out of the minds of neighbors. But both in this list and in the former there are many claims which old regidents declare to be frandulent. In this class, by popular consent, are placed very many of the Oneida River Improvement cases, which mount up to many thousands of dollars. These grew out of the construction of a dam on the Oneida River at Coughdenoy, about five miles below the mouth of the Oneida Lake. The water of the lake was raised, though not to any appreciable extent, at a reasonable distance from the mouth of the lake, and the claims were countless. One the most notorious of the Oneida River Improvement swindles was the award made by Messrs. Wasson, Brockway, and Brooks for Frenchman's Island in that lake. In this case Mr. Wood was not attorney. The claim was for \$12,500; the award, \$5,925; value of the whole island not more than \$1,500. That is the succinct history of a historic swindle. While there were perhaps meritorious claims among these, there were too many in which Senator Wood was attorney, if general reports in this city are to be trusted, founded on the same swindling plan. In the table just given there are many awards which are said to be fraudulent. Among these are those made to Nathaniel Deyo, Aaron Mogg, P. & R. McKinley, Louis R. Petty, the Lynches, and others. In both tables, too, are many salt block" cases, some account of which has already been given. It is said, also, though I cannot vouch for the statement, that many of the claimants in these Oneida River Improvement cases did not know they had claims until Mr. Wood's assistants called on them for assignments of their claims to him. It will be noticed that in the Frenchman's Island case, Messrs. Wasson and Brockway, who awarded the Black River claims, are still inseparable. This Wasson, by the way, when Appraiser, made Mr. Wood's house his home during his official visits, and I know that Senator Wood was a frequent indorser of his paper. With the present Board matters have not thrived so well, and one batch of cases, now notorious as the Skancateles cases, amounting to more than \$70,000, in which Wood and Wasson apparently divided the attorneyships, were rejected in a body. Not a cent was awarded in any of them, though in one case the claim was for \$17,000. Among reputable lawyers from five to ten per

cent, or possibly fifteen per cent, is considered a fair charge for collecting claims of this kind; but Mr. Wood cannot claim the honor of the most extravagant commissions, unless rumor does Henry D. Denison injustice. He is said to have in charge a batch of claims from the town of De Ruyter, amounting to between \$30,000 and \$40,000, and to be promised

6623 per cent for his services. It ought to be said, in justice to Mr. Wood, that as member of the Assembly in 1865, 1866, and 1867, and of the Senate in like years, his public utterances have been always against canal claims. But this has not prevented universal suspicion from attaching to him among his constituents, which these figures will hardly allay. Indeed, I am told that their mere publication would be sufficient to prove their character throughout this section. One well-known citizen, to whom the first of these tables was shown, fairly snorted with indignation as he read it. They would certainly repay investigation; whether they have it depends as much on Senator Wood as on any one.

CANAL REFORM IN THIS CITY. The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange held a special meeting on Saturday, at which the

Fork: We, the undersigned merchants of the City of New-York, members of the New-York Produce Exchange, and others engaged in the commerce of the country, respectfully request fyour homerable body to authorize the reduction of canal tolls, as recommended by the Canal Board at the meeting of March 17, 1875.

The petition has already received about 200 signatures, and will be sent to Albany this week.

The Committee which was appointed to present to Gov. Tilden the resolutions adopted at the late meeting at the Produce Exchange, in relation to the canal frauds, has returned from Albany. The members represent the Gov-ernor as expressing great pleasure at the support which the merchants of New-York have given him, and they are confident that their mission will be productive of

#### WASHINGTON.

THE MAIL CONTRACT CONSPIRACY.

MEASURES FOR PROSECUTING THE GUILTY PARTIES -CLERKS UNDER ARREST-EX-MARSHAL HINDS GIVES BAIL-A GENERAL ORDER FROM SECRE-

Washington, April 11. - Warrants were issued yesterday afternoon for the arrest of James Van Vleck, late a clerk in the Sixth Anditor's office, and of F. ... Channel, a clerk in the Contract office, both implicated in the postal frands recently discovered. Van Vleck was yesterday removed by order of the Secretary of the Treasury. An order for Channel's removal has not yet been issued by the Post-Office De-partment. Messrs. Colet and Floyd, who confessed their participation in the frauds, are being used as State's evidence against the persons who persis in denying their guilt. The warrants for the arrest of Van Vleck and Channel are based on affidavits of Special Agent Woodward, charging them, under Sections 5,451 and 5,501 of the Revised Statutes, with conspiracy, bribery, and accepting bribes. The penalty prescribed is

fine and imprisonment not exceeding three years.

Ex. Marshal Hinds, who was arrested on Friday night and gave bail, was to have been examined before United States Commissioner Ingersoll Saturday afternoon. Ket-tle, the Texas contractor, also connected with the frauds, was summoned as one of the witnesses. The hearing was, however, postponed until Tuesday, Mr. Hinds giving ball for his appearance at that time in the sum of \$2,500. The charge against him is offering a bribe to a public officer in

connection with mail lettings.

Instead of John L. French, Chief Clerk of the Contract office, a gentleman well and favorably known, being, as some newspapers have published, implicated in the recent mail contract frauds, it was in part through him, that the first suspicious circumstances were made known to the Postmaster-General.

Postmaster-General Jewell has issued the following: Ordered: That no employe of this department shall exhibit any of the records or papers of the department to or hold any communication during office hours with any contractor, or the agent or attorney of any contractor, except upon the order of the Postmaster-General, his chief clerk, or one of the Assistant Postmaster-General, or his chief clerk, or one of the Chiefs of Division of this department.

#### CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THANKS TO GEN. CROOK.

WASHINGTON, April 11, 1875. The following copy of a joint resolution of thanks to Gen. George Crook, passed by the Arizona Legislature, has been received at the War Department:

lature, has been received at the War Department:

Be it resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona, That the thanks of the people of Arizona Territory are due and through their representatives of the Eighth Legislative Assembly are hereby teniered to that gailant soldier Brig. Gen. George Crook and the officers and men under his command, for the noble services they have rendered the country in subdaining the hordes of hostile Indians that had, until the advent of Gen. Crook in our Territory, held the country under a reign of terror, and civilization in check.

That we recognize the fact that the policy that Gen. Crook has pursaed has been the means that would have effected the final grand achievement of peace within our territory and immunity from depredations from the savages; making war as he has with vigor when war had to he waged, and being mercini and just at all times to those in his power. He has not only commanded the respect but won the esteem of the savages themselves.

That the Secretary of the Territory be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Gen. Cook, to the Secretary of War, and to all the papers published in this Territory.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

K. S. Woodser, President of the Council.

Approved: A. P. K. Saprosh, Governor.

The Treasurer now holds \$380,683,100 in bonds to sesure National bank circulation, and \$16,277,200 to secure public deposits. The National bank circulation outstand-ing to-day amounts to \$349,286,226, on which amount \$2,330,000 is in notes issued to gold banks. The following National banks were established to-day: First National (gold) Bank of Oakland, Cal., with a expital of \$100,000, and the First National Bank of Malvern, Iowa, with a capital of \$50,000.

Senator Boutwell, the only member now in Washington the several branches of the civil service, with a view to their reform, has been engaged during the past week visiting the departments, obtaining information on t subject to guide the deliberations of the committee.

# THE MINERS' BIOTS.

ATTEMPTS AT COMPROMISE. THE QUESTION OF THE NECESSITY OF MILITIA INTER-

FERENCE TO BE SOON DECIDED-INTIMIDATION

ONTINUED. HAZLETON, Penn., April 11 .- The Harrisburg delegation returned from that city this morning, having had an interview with the Governor relative to the withdrawal of the military from this place. In order that the situation might be thoroughly understood, the Governor ordered Adjutant. Gen. Latta to come here, and in conjune tion with the Sheriff, who had been telegraphed for, to meet prominent citizens representing both sides of the question and decide the problem. The officials bove mentioned met the miners and those favoring a resed a sufficient force to protect the workingmen. Subsequently, these favoring a detention of the military held a

quently, those favoring a detention of the military held a conference with Adjatant-Gen Latta and the Sheriff. The gravity of the situation was earnestly discussed. The result of these interviews is anxiously awaited by both parties, and the question as to the necessity for military assistance to enforce the law will probably be decided within 24 hours. Friday evening one of the special policemen from Philadelphia, who has been running one of the pump or gines at Eckley, while on his way to work, was taken by two men into the woods and threatenad with instant death. Pistols were held at his head, but one of the men protested against such extreme measures, much against the wishes of she other, who insisted on putting the threat into instant execution. The latter was arrested this morning by the Coal and Iron Police, and was subsequently released on bail.

# A FIGHT WITH BOBBERS.

AN ORGANIZED BAND OF ROBBERS ATTACKED BY

CITIZENS-THREE KILLED AND TWO CAPTURED. MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 10 .- For some time past numerous robberies have been committed in the neighborhood of Chicot, Ark., and the citizens, believing they were perpetrated by a regularly organized band, have quietly been on the alert for them. On Thursday night last five men were discovered in the commission warehouse of A. G. Martin, located on the river bank The alarm was given, and the citizens soon surrounded the building. The robbers opened fire, which was re-turned, and two of the robbers were killed. Another Jumped out of the window into the river and was drowned. The remaining two were captured. Next day numberous persons suspected of being in league with the band were found to have disappeared, having fled from fear of the prisoners implicating them.

# THE MEXICAN RAIDS INTO TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 11 .- A special to The News, from Brownsville, says it is reported that Clarke and his men killed French Louis and a man named Torres at La Prarie. The charge of abusing women has not been verified, and probably will not be. Capt. Claus returned with his command yesterday morning. It is reported that the men implicated with the raiders are coming to grief, but no details have been reallows them only \$2 a head for beeves and \$4 a head for horses they bring from Texas. They say they are compelled to take these low prices, because he fits them out and they must sell to him.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 11 .- Joseph Duff, a farmer, was arrested yesterday merning at Barnum' Station, three miles this side of Monticelle, as he was getting on the train with his ft nily, on a charge of arson. The deed was committed last night. His place was sold some three months since on a mortgage foreclosure,

#### FOREIGN NEWS.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE. THE REORGANIZATION OF THE FRENCH ARMY DIS-QUIETING-FRANCE DESIROUS OF PEACE. BERLIN, April 11, 1875.

The Norddeutsche Algermeine Zeitung, a semi-official journal, says the article of The Berlin Poet " contains much truth in one respect, but combined with such anxious views that we must contradict it. Our international relations are by no means as unfavorable as represented. While the reorganization of the French army is disquieting, it does not aim at a solid establishment of the French forces but is undertaken for obvious purposes. The Post overrates the influence of the Papal and the Jesuits in Italy and Austria. Their power is, happily, insuf-ficient to prejudice the good understanding between sovereigns or nations concerned." The Norddeutscha thinks the same may be said in regard to France.

Paris, April 11, 1875.
The Moniteur (semi-official) declares that France is unanimous for peace as a paramount necessity. She is not conspiring against any one. The French press generally concur in this opinion.

CHURCH AND STATE IN PRUSSIA. PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION-RE-MONSTRANCE OF BISHOPS AGAINST THE WITH-DRAWAL OF STATE GRANTS TO CATHOLICS.

BERLIN, April 11, 1875. A bill has been introduced in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet to abrogate the clauses of the Constitution, which grant the independent administration of ecclesiastical affairs and the unimpeded intercourse of religious associations with their superiors. The bill restricts freedom of clerical appointments, and makes their confirmation indispensable to their

The Roman Catholic Bishops, soon after their conference at Fulda, addressed a petition to the Emperor William in person, remonstrating against the withdrawal of the State grants, to the maintenance of which they declared the honor of Prussia was pledged. They also protested against being required to obey unconditionally the State laws.

The Ministers authorized by the Emperor have replied, expressing regret that the Bishops should object to obey laws which were always obeyed in other countries and adding that the Bishops would have preserved the Fatherland from peace-disturbing confusion if they had remained faithful to their own convictions and to the warnings which they proclaimed before the Vatican Council.

EDUCATION IN SPAIN. AN OCCUPANT POUND FOR THE HEAD POSITION OD THE MADRID UNIVERSITY-THE STUDENTS PRO-Madrid, Saturday, April 10, 1875.

The head position in the Madrid University has been conferred upon Señor La Fuente, formerly editor of a Carlist newspaper. No Liberal professor would accept the post. There is much dissatisfac-tion at the appointment of Schor La Fuente, and the students are signing a protest against it to be presented to the Government.

RETROGRESSIVE MEASURES OF THE GOVERNMENT. Recent telegrams from Madrid have announced the arrest of several prominent Professors in the Madrid University, for hostility to the new laws about education. These laws or orders were promulgated by the Minister of Public Instruction, Schor Oravio, Feb. was signed by the King, and commands the exclusive use of the text-books prescribed in the regulations of Queen Isabella's time. The circular is directed to the Rectors Isabella's time. The circular is directed to the Rectors of the universities, and commands them to see to it that "nothing is taught in them that may be contrary to the Catholio dogmas or to seund morals," and "not to suffer anything to be taught which may directly or indirectly attack the principle of Constitutional Monarchy or the political rule almost unanimously procedured by the nation." The Rectors are also required to keep the professors strictly within the limits of the branches of learning they teach, allowing them neither to enlarge nor digress, on pain of their suspension or dismissal.

The majority of the professors of the Madrid University

TRIP ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. TO TRAVEL AFTER DARK-THE VOYAGE ENDED EIGHT MILES FROM BOULOGNE.

LONDON, April 11, 1875. Paul Boynton started from Dover at 4:30 a. m. Yesterday to attempt to cross the Channel in his life-saving dress. The press boat which accompanied him laid a telegraph cable as it proceeded. One dispatch sent when Boynton was seven miles out reported his progress as very satisfactory. A later telegram, dated mid-channel, 7:15 a. m., said, "Boynton is going along splendidly. He is now 14 miles out. He is in good spirits, and is smoking. Cape Grisnez is in sight." He did not make the entire distance to Boulogue by swimming. He was taken on board the press steamer shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, against his own wish, within eight miles of the coast. The weather had become boisterous, night was closing in, and the pilot declined the responsibility of guiding him after dark. The sea was so rough that nearly all on board the steamer were sick. He arrived at the pier at Boulogue call of the troops, at which meeting the Sheriff was prom- at 8:15 o'clock last night. He was in excellent health and spirits. A great crowd assembled to witness arrival, and he was enthusiastically received.

The Observer to-day says that although the task was hardly accomplished, the success of the life-saving invention is conclusively established.

Boynton has determined to repeat his attempt to swim across the Channel.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11 .- A cable telegram to The Press says that Boynton carried across the Channel with him the Centennial flag, according to a promise made to Col. Forney in London in December last.

# THE LEXINGTON CENTENNIAL.

PROGRAMME OF THE PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS. Boston, April 11.-Arrangements have been been so far completed that with a considerable degree of certainty the movements of President Grant and his Cabnet, on the occasion of his visit to Massachusetts to participate in the Centennial celebrations at Lexington and Concord, can be announced. The President, accompanied by all the members of his Cabinet, with the excep tion of Secretary Fish, will leave New-York on Friday norning of this week in a special train under direction of the Postmaster-General. At State Line he will be met by the State officials and welcomed as the guest of Commonwealth. Arriving here Friday the guest of Commonwealth. Arriving here Friday evening the Executive party will proceed to the Revere House, where apartments have been secured for them. On Saturday morning a visit will be made to Beacon Park, and upon returning the Executive will pay his respects to the Governor. At 2½ o'clock the President will call upon the Massachusetts clues, and at 3½ o'clock will dine with the Commercial Club. A special train will take the President to Concord, for which place he will leave at a late hour in the evening. He is expected to pass Sunday in Concord, returning to Boston in the afternoon. On Monday morning the party will leave by special train for Lexington. At 12:30 p. m. precisely the President will leave for Concord, and return in the evening to Lexington, where he will hold a levee.

THE STATE SENATORIAL CONTESTS IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, April 11 .- There was no choice for a Senator and four Representatives at the second trial in Warwick yesterday. There was some excitement and a slight breach of the peace at the polls. The second trial in Pawtneket resulted in the election of William F. Sayles, an Independent Republican and Probinitionist, by a vote of 904 to 702 for Earle, License Republican. There was no choice for a fifth Representative.

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RALROAD.

DETROIT, Mich., April 11 .- C. A. Trowbridge, of this city, has been appointed provisional receiver of the Detroit and Milwaukee Rallway, with the consent of all parties connected with the financial troubles of that corporation. He will at once pay off the employes, and on the 15th June the courts will consider the prepriety of appeinting a permanent receiver.